# 外文读后感范文大全共9篇

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*外文读后感范文大全 第一篇我认为安妮很会说话，比如：马修带安妮回家时，安妮对马修说个不停。比方说：披着洁白纱衣的新娘，头发的颜色……我也喜欢马修，因为他温柔亲切。安妮在说话的时候，他认真的听。可是，马修和马瑞拉不需要小女孩，需要小男孩为马修...*

**外文读后感范文大全 第一篇**

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有一次，林德太太去拜访安妮可是这是个极不友好的会面。林德太太直接羞辱安妮的外貌，安妮生气地予以反击。林德太太因此对安妮的“没有教养”感到震惊。安妮决定为她后来对林德太太的无礼道歉。毫无疑问，她得到了林德太太的原谅。

马瑞拉给安妮做了裙子，当她去主日学校上学时，她才发现她的衣服和别的女孩的衣服比起来太不好看。等等好玩的事情。

后来，我觉得安妮是一个自尊心很强，纯真善良，热爱生活，学习勤奋，善于幻想的女孩。马修是一个害羞内向的男人，安妮的养父，对安妮充满了关爱。

**外文读后感范文大全 第二篇**

The Adventures of Pinocchio is a novel for children. It was written by the Italian author Carlo Collodi. It’s about the naughty adventures of Pinocchio and his poor father. An angel gives life to Pinocchio, so that he starts his adventures. If he wanted to become a real boy, he must pass the test of courage, loyalty and honesty.

During his adventures, he cuts class for fun and treated because of greed. He turns into a donkey because of his naughtiness. Besides, he is punished. Once he tells a lie, his nose would be longer. At last, he falls into the belly ofa big whale and meets Geppetto.

**外文读后感范文大全 第三篇**

In response to the call of the \_March 8, march day,\_ series of activities to \_read a good book\_, I once again look back on the famous book, gone with the wind, which I loved most when I was a teenager.

\_Gone with the wind\_ is a novel about war. More specifically, this is a novel based on the American civil war. The people who saw gone with the wind were all impressed by scarlett, who was still bright and strong in the war, but I was always fascinated by the man named rhett.

响应旅业“三八”节“相约三月天，绽放知性美”系列活动“读一本好书”的号召，我再次回顾了少年时最爱的那部名著——《飘》。

旅业的推荐书目上，对《飘》的描述是：这是一部关于战争的小说。更确切的说这是一部以美国的南北战争为大背景的小说。看过《飘》的人，无一不被那个在战乱中依然聪慧坚强的姑娘斯嘉丽所折服，但我却始终着迷于那个叫做白瑞德的男人。

英文读后感08-15

**外文读后感范文大全 第四篇**

Cinderella is my favorite fairy tale. It told us a wonderful love story. The poor girl，Cinderella，was ill treated by her step mother and self sisters. But finally，she got her true love with the prince.

It made me moved because Cinderella is such a brave girl；she doesnt care about the gap between her and her beloved one. I learn from it that miracles are often created by our own effort.

**外文读后感范文大全 第五篇**

After reading \_A tale of two cities\_

\_A tale of two cities\_ is one of Dickens\'s most important representative novel profoundly exposed the society contradiction before the French Revolution,intensely attacks the aristocratic social class is dissolute and cruel,and sincerely sympathizes with the depressed novel also described many magnificent scenes like the revolt people attacked Bastille and so on,which displayed people\'s great strength. The novel has portrayed many different people. Doctor Manette is honest and kind but suffers the persecution actually ， Lucie is beautiful and gentle ，Charles is graceful and noble，Lorry is upright and honest ，Sydney is semblance of indifferent, innermost feelings of warm,unconventional but also selfless and lofty，Miss Pross is straightforward and loyal，Evremonde brothers are cruel and sinister......

The complex hatred is hard to solve, the cruel revenge has made more hatreds, loves rebirth in the hell edge,but take the life as the price. As an outstanding writer,in Dickens\'s work,the language skill is kind of rhetoric technique,like the analogy,the exaggeration,the contrast,the humorous,and the taunt are handled skillfully,and the artistry of the work is also delivered the peak.\_A tale of two cit...

**外文读后感范文大全 第六篇**

《海底两万里是法国著名作家儒勒·凡尔纳的代表作之一，是“凡尔纳三部曲”的第二部。本书狐妖描述了阿龙纳斯在一次意外中遇到神秘人物印度的达卡王子，然后跟着他的游艇经过海底，看到海底里面的各种新奇事物及美景。同时也遇到海底搁浅、土人围攻、同鲨鱼搏斗、冰山封路、章鱼袭击等许多险情。

想必喜欢幻想的同学一定都看过法国作家儒勒?凡尔纳写的《海底两万里》这部科幻小说吧?它讲述的是法国生物学家阿龙纳斯在海洋深处旅行的所见所闻。记得我刚拿到这本书时，立刻被它紧张曲折的情节、神秘莫测的海底世界、丰富有趣的科学知识深深地吸引住了。我一口气读了三遍仍然爱不释手。现在，让我们怀着好奇心，带上无穷的想象力，跟随我再次走进《海底两万里》的精彩世界，开始这充满传奇色彩的海底之旅吧!

故事发生在1866年，当时海上的人们发现了一只所谓独角鲸的大怪物，阿龙纳斯教授接受邀请参加捕捉行动。在捕捉过程中却不幸与其仆人康塞尔和鱼叉手尼德兰掉入水中，意外游到了这只怪物的脊背上。后来得知这原来是一艘构造奇妙的潜水船。这潜水船是一位叫尼摩船长在大洋中的一座荒岛上秘密建造的。尼摩船长囚禁他们在这艘潜艇上做了海底两万里的环球旅行。故事就发生在这海底两万里的十个月旅程中……

我最感兴趣的是这本书的科学性。书中涉及了许多生物知识和部分物理知识，例如说：动物的分类、光的反射、潜水艇的构造、海洋生物循环系统、珍珠生产等……这是我在课本上学不到的知识，不仅使我大开了眼界，认识了很多海洋生物;而且让我爱上了科学，真是受益匪浅啊!

最让我感动的一幕是：阿龙纳斯到海底采珠场。忽然，有条巨鲨向采珠人扑来。尼摩船长手拿短刀，挺身跟鲨鱼搏斗。在尼摩船长被鲨鱼的巨大躯体所压倒，危在旦夕时，尼德?兰迅速投出利叉，击中鲨鱼的心脏。船长救起那个穷苦的采珠人，又从自己口袋里取出一包珍珠送给他。对于尼摩船长，因为我现在年纪还小，无法读懂作家所塑造这个人物的真正用意，但是从这件事情中，我觉得他虽然神秘莫测，但却有强烈的正义感，是一个勇敢、善良的人!

我最喜欢的人物是书中的仆人康塞尔。首先，他对主人的非常忠诚。在文章开头，他在得知主人要去参加危险的捕鲸，甚至有生命危险时，果断地选择了与主人同去;还有当主人落水的时候，他也勇敢地跳了下去与主人共存亡，这是多么的忠诚啊。其次，他非常博学。文章中他不厌其烦的对各种水生动物进行分类，很好学，对科学的爱好使他掌握了许多海洋知识。我不禁想到了自已，平常看到别的同学成绩好很是羡慕，但自已总是不太用功，吃一点苦就受不了。所以我应当以康塞尔为榜样，向他学习刻苦钻研的精神。

**外文读后感范文大全 第七篇**

The greatest pleasure is to watch the sunset，the little prince looked at 43 times a day at most，only three volcanoes on the asteroid and hate baobab，and his favorite a rose，day after day he rose with care.

The little princes world is so naive and beautiful，he has not been conquered by the deceiving world，and finally found his ideal. His kindness，innocence and persistence make us feel that love is the most beautiful thing in the world.

**外文读后感范文大全 第八篇**

初次拿到《雾都孤儿》，书名深深地吸引了我。封面上的一张图片——一个可怜的流浪儿坐在一盏高高的路灯旁，穿着破破烂烂的衣服，双腿浮肿，双手紧紧捂着脸，一副绝望的样子。旁边放了一个包裹，大概是他的行李，更凸显了他的悲惨、凄凉。好奇心促使我翻开书本，阅读起来。

读着读着，我不禁热泪盈眶、心酸不已。这本书以雾都伦敦为背景，以孤儿奥利弗为主人公，讲述了这个孤儿的身世之谜以及悲惨遭遇。私生子奥利弗幼年丧母，在孤儿院长大，吃不饱，穿不暖，还要受虐待、挨打。他历经了学徒生涯，逃难到伦敦后却误入贼窟，又被迫和凶狠的歹徒为伍，历经无数艰辛，终于在好心人的帮助下，查明身世并获得了幸福。

这本书让当代的人们从另一个角度了解了当时伦敦最底层的人的生活，也让许多像奥利弗一样盲目向往伦敦的人认识到了伦敦的真面目。奥利弗出身，频遭虐待，还误入贼窟。但天性和遗传，却在他身上播下了一颗善良而坚毅的心灵。无论命运再多舛善变，他那坚毅、善良的本质永不改变。面对欺凌，他忍气吞声；但面临着对他妈妈恶毒污蔑的诺亚，他愤怒了，自尊与对母亲的爱使他愤怒了！他敢在强盗的枪口下，对正被抢劫的人家发出预警；他敢在粥被抢后，大胆的说出“我还要！”这一切一切都需要无限的勇气与决心！

与历尽艰险、饱尝人间冷暖的奥利弗比起来，我们这一代人可幸福多了。我们生活在蜜罐、糖窝里，却还不愿好好的去学习各种本领。不珍惜现有幸福生活的人，迟早会被茫然与空虚吞没！所以我们要学会生存。面对困难，要像小奥利弗一样，坚定而冷静地应对。同时我们要有一颗向善的心，和奥利弗与南希一样入污泥而不染。因为——善有善报，恶有恶报！

**外文读后感范文大全 第九篇**

beowulf is the oldest poem in the english language and the most important specimen of anglo-saxon main stories are based on the folk legends of the primitive northern tribes.

beowulf is the nephew of king of the geats who lives in denmark. he defeated the monster, which raided the hall built by the king of the danes. later on, beowulf becomes king of the geats. he at last dies a heroic death.

it is a pagan poem, which presents us an all-round picture of the tribal society.

《贝奥武甫》是中世纪欧洲第一篇民族史诗，英国文学的开山之作。其主要内容是讲述高特王子贝奥武甫带领十二勇士来到丹麦王国，除去恶魔葛婪代及其母亲，为丹麦解除祸患赢得和平，得到荣誉和重赏后回到故土;后来贝奥武甫做了高特国王，没想到在五十年后，一条火龙扰乱了王国的安宁，贝奥武甫虽然已经英雄暮年，但仍壮志不已，独战火龙，终于壮烈牺牲。

贝奥武甫的人格结构具有丰富的人性化内涵。他的童年经历对其心理结构的形成影响深刻，在他的身上，超我与本我不断碰撞与冲突。贝奥武甫以自己的死亡成就了英雄的完美，直到生命的最后，他终于找到了作为英雄的人格结构的和谐。

---Book Review: “Camille”

I read the Chinese version of “Camille” a few years ago. At that time I was deeply moved by the main character Marguerite Gautier. “Camille” or “The Lady of the Camellias” by Alexandre Dumas, fils, is the story of Marguerite Gautier, a young courtesan, or kept woman, in Paris in the mid 1800\'s, and how she falls in love with a young man, Armand Duval, and then tries to escape from her questionable past. Unfortunately, it comes back to haunt her and she ends up returning to that life and dies painfully and alone, but with the knowledge that she was a noble woman at heart. When I first began to read the book, I did not care for Marguerite or her attitude or lifestyle, but as I got further into the narrative, I realized that her saucy attitude was a front to cover the lonely woman that she really was. She felt used, abused and unloved, until the gentle Armand Duval came into her life and showed her that he loved her as a person and not for what she could do for him. It must have taken great courage for Marguerite to leave the life she had lived for so long, knowing all along that it was probably too good to be true and would not last indefinitely. And it also showed that Marguerite really loved Armand Duval for she could even change herself for him.

However, happiness didn’t last for long. When M. Duval, Armand\'s father, came to her, pleading for her to leave Armand to save both Armand\'s reputation and that of his younger innocent sister, Marguerite saw a way to become pure of heart, if not in body. She felt that it was her duty, because she loved Armand so much, to do this even though it meant giving up her own happiness and hurting Armand temporarily. She reluctantly returned to her former life, knowing that some day Armand would forgive her. Sadly, she died in debt and basically alone, except for her one female friend, Julie Duprat, who helped her during her illness. She had her journal sent to Armand after her death, explaining why she had made the choices she had. I think Dumas\'s last few lines about Marguerite being the exception, not the rule were quite true, and I also agreed with his view that while her lifestyle could not be condoned, we as a society assume that all of these type of women are cold and heartless, while this may not always be the case. A person can make the wrong choices in life when they are young, and try to redeem themselves, but sometimes past situations prevent them from changing their lives, even though they desperately wish to do so. This applies to both men and women in many different types of circumstances: involvement in crime; drug or alcohol abuse; gambling; prostitution; financial problems; poor marriage choices; etc. And this is the fact, which exists in the whole society.

As far as the other characters in the book, I think Marguerite was right in saying that no one truly cared about her, but only wanted something from her, the only exceptions being Armand and Julie Duprat. Of course, the Comte de G. and Comte de N. wanted her body and appearance. The Duke needed to “wake up and smell the coffee” and realize that she could never replace his dead daughter. If he truly cared, he could have helped her leave her lifestyle without “keeping” her himself. And lastly, Prudence was a blood-sucking leech who used Marguerite almost worse than the men. I also think she was jealous of the fact that Marguerite had so much more courage than herself and someone truly loved her.

Last morning, when tiding my bookshelf, I took this book out of the shelf, and a dried flower flew away from the book. It was pale blue, very transparent, with thin fine veins. a dried flower flew away from the book. It was pale blue, very transparent, with thin fine veins. I held it against the morning light and blew on it. The soft breeze carried it away. Camille is just like the camellia, she could never escape from the destiny of withering. But it wasn’t her fault; it’s because of the evil of Capitalism and the hideousness of that society.

Suddenly, I remembered a saying: “Women are like the flowers”. Those pretty women are like those beautiful flowers; their delicate beauty makes people feel they are the miracle of life. However, even the God envies their beauty. It seems that beautiful women always have tragic endings. As we are normal persons, even we can see the hideousness of humanity that results in their fate of withering, we can at most ask quietly in our hearts: Where have those beautiful flowers gone? Where have they gone?

费昳琼 上海市松江二中高二年级 阅读书目：特洛伊传说 The Story of Troy （DK英汉对照百科读物）

I have never been to Troy, but David Maule made me feel as if I were standing on the high wall of Troy, watching the fierce war. Thanks to this British author, who adapted the famous Homer’s poem into a lively story, I found it easier to understand this story. Though the story happened over 3000 years ago in a remote place, I was deeply fascinated by it.

The mysterious plot is one of the reasons why I loved The Story of Troy so much, yet I am more interested in the human heroes of the war.

Hector was the eldest son of king of Troy, Priam. He was not only a real hero of Trojan, but was regarded the highest moral hero in Greek classic by later historians. The war started because of the mischief of his brother, Paris, whom he didn’t appreciate. However, since Hector was the commander of the Trojan army, he was obliged to fight with all force. It was really a tragedy that such a valiant man died in the duel with another great warrior, Achilles.

It is natural to see death in a war. As a famous Chinese parable says, “A life can be as slight as a piece of feather, or as weighty as Mount Tai.” Sometimes, one’s glory walks hand in hand with one’s doom. Achilles was such a typical person. His personal charm made The Story of Troy more attractive. He was so crucial because his every appearance in a war encouraged his fellow soldiers and terrified the enemies. Actually, Achilles was half-god who was almost invincible in people’s mind. That’s why his name was memorized long after his death.

Besides the two great men, the wisdom of Odysseus also proved him to be a great hero. He didn’t want to attend the war because he was happily married and had a lovely son. However, since his country was allied to Mycenae, he had to take the command given by the king of Mycenae. I’m quite sure that the story of the wooden horse is widely known, however, few people know who thought of the brilliant idea, that’s why I admired Odysseus so much because he was the person who got the idea. Thanks to the horse, the ten-year war came to an end at last. If you want to know how the wooden horse worked, just read the book.

The ancient Greeks believed that the gods and goddesses also played important roles in the origin, process and ending of the whole story.

The story of the golden apple was such an example. When Eris, the goddess of argument and disagreement, threw out the golden apple to a wedding ceremony on Mount Olympus, a dispute happened. Hera, the queen of gods, Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty, were all involved in the argument for the apple. None of them was willing to give way, so they turned to Paris for a final judgment. Tempted by Aphrodite’s beauty and promise, Paris handed the apple to her. To keep her word, Aphrodite helped him to get Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, as his wife. That was the cause of the war.

Paris’s choice obviously annoyed the other two goddesses. So during the war, they helped the Greek alliance army while some other gods, such as Apollo and Aphrodite, guarded Troy. When Paris dueled with Helen’s former husband Menelaus, Aphrodite saved Paris when he was about to be finished off.

After the duel between those two people, there was a truce between the Greek alliance and Troy. However, both Hera and Athena were not happy to see it. Hera pursued her husband ZEUS:“ Now, will you send Athena to make the Troyjans break the peace?”(Page 22) Then with Zeus’s permission, Athena went down to start the war again and finally she brought the Greeks to success.

From the whole story, we can see that in ancient Greeks’ view, gods sometimes played a much more important role in their life. However, with the rapid development of science, we have learned that the Greek gods never existed. This is why a recent movie of Troy has not mentioned a single god. Everything happened due to men’s ambition, love, loyalty or jealousy. With those emotion and people’s effort, we human beings can accomplish wonders and be master of the world.

God are of less importance than they used to be. Nonetheless, the gods and goddesses made The Story of Troy more mysterious and marvelous.

I have learnt from the book more than the wonderful story of history, love and war. I believe that human can determine their destiny by their own. I highly recommend this book to my friends with the same interest.

it seemed to be such a coincidence that the night after i finished reading the life and adventures of robinson crusoe, i was to dine in a restaurant distinctly related to the book itself. this restaurant was no other than the famous american-styled “friday’s.” the reason for mentioning this restaurant is quite straightforward to all the gentlemen, ladies and children who have read the novel and enjoyed it, which is the fact that this restaurant was, most likely, named after the american native in robinson crusoe, called friday. this restaurant offers very exceptional service, for instance when the waitresses are asked to order dishes they kneel rather than stand, which, unlike the other restaurants i have been to, makes it easier for the customers to hear them speak. moreover, friday’s friendly services to the customers help them to make better choices when ordering dishes. i remembered when i went to friday’s last time; the waitress kindly described the items on the menu with precise details. it turned out that the combo i initially wanted was designed to be shared among a large group, not to be eaten by one person. i think this restaurant shows many commendable features similar to that of friday.

friday brought emotional warmth to the people around him with his appealing personality. i think it was this personality that affected crusoe and made him say that he loved friday when crusoe didn’t express love for his parents, brothers, sisters, or even his wife. “when he espied me, he came running to me, laying himself down again upon the ground, with all the possible signs of an humble, thankful disposition, making many antic gestures to show it…to let me know how he would serve me as long as he lived.” this was what friday did after crusoe had rescued him from the two savages chasing him. it was easy for me to see why crusoe had loved friday. after sometime, crusoe and friday were to rescue friday’s father. when friday reunited with his father, the scene was easy to move anyone: “it would have moved anyone to tears to have seen how friday kissed him, embraced him, hugged him, cried, laughed, halloed, jumped about, danced, sung; and then sung and jumped about again, like a distracted creature. it was a good while before i could make him speak to me.” this is my favourite chapter in the whole book. it is hard to see why friday is an ex-savage when he can have personalities more praiseworthy than many civilized people, viz. crusoe himself. “when he (friday) went to him (friday’s father), he would sit down by him, open his breast, and hold his father’s head close to his bosom, half an hour together, to nourish it; then he took his arms and ankles, which were numbed and stiff with the binding, and rubbed them with his hands.” furthermore, friday’s expression of loyalty in asking crusoe to kill him rather than leave him is more heartfelt than anything crusoe ever says or does.

crusoe, on the absolute contrary, seems incapable of deep feelings, as shown by his account of leaving his family—he never shows any emotions. after a moving lecture from robinson’s father about his future, he still decided to follow his own wandering ambition. careless was he about the wishes of his parents to keep him alive and prosperous, as he was the only child left in the family. when he came back from the island which he had lived on for twenty eight years, he found that it had been too late to tell his parents that he was still alive, but yet again he did not feel sorry for them; he also did not feel sorry for the two people who had to live in misery for nearly thirty years under the allusion all of their sons were dead. he had the same feelings for his wife: when he was married, he said it was “not either to my disadvantage or dissatisfaction”, implying that it was also neither to his advantage nor his satisfaction. moreover, after his wife died, robinson did not think of looking after the three children they had, but went back to the island, which he had lived on for twenty-eight years. it was on this trip which robinson crusoe revisited “his island” as he called it. i feel that robinson’s indifference to his family is almost emotionally cruel.

the novel describes is nearly 60 year, when the fisherman fishing, senior alone in a big fish, actually not pull. senior fisherman socialization, after a fish that this is a big marlin, beyond your fishing several folding, though clearly hard to win, but don\'t give up. later in the big marlin wound bring some of the fish suspicious of sharks smell groups, but the old man still \_ food hope not give up, and finally emphasizes surround close, returned to the big fish, let the other fisherman fishing is admired.

when i read the \_senior fisherman thought: here\'s coast is really too close, maybe there will be a bigger fish in further...\_ i appreciate this senior fishermen, because now he has cast in some fish, but he still was not solved, the present situation, but very close to goals. look, we often encounter a slightly is difficult, we are complaining nonstop. in the future, we will be the motherland, so it should be the old ideas, will be more lofty aspiration, for a better, more goals.

when i read \_the big marlin began to rapidly around the young fishing boats, cable suspension of mast twisting, old man exalted to the right hand of gangcha, leapt high flash, and the maximum throw it to heart, wail over fish, it is the life of the static static float on water......\_ i also like the stone falls in together. i appreciate the old man do not fear, unremitting spirit power, although know this game is very strong, but he isn\'t popular flinches slightly, but more intractable. just because of this spirit, to finish the senior fishermen life and death of the competition. we must also learn advanced fisherman\'s spiritual life, do not fear the difficulty, the only thing that can succeed.

reading the big fish smells blood is the crowd, sharks swam grab food, the old man left, he can just twitching, with a stick with your right hand, mouth are permitted use of weapons to attack and defend the expelled the sharks. but the big fish eat meat has a most, but also his left hand charmingly criticized the work time is actually \_time, i also subject to old optimism. in our life, some losses are inevitable, we should take an optimistic attitude toward to compute.

finally, through a youth novel looked for 18 feet of senior fishermen, describe the marlins up the fish hugeness, explained the senior fisherman is not difficult, more common.

the novel extol spirit senior fisherman fear hard and dangerous to fight, we will not like him, who can\'t satisfy the present situation, should actively, do anything is relentless, difficulty, may be welcome difficult never stop halfway. only in this way can we achieve greater success and victory.

《白鲸》主要叙述了主人公以实玛利受雇于“裴廓德号”出海猎鲸的经历。船长亚哈航海经验丰富，性格固执，他计划向一只之前航中咬去他一条腿的巨鲸莫比·迪克复仇。“裴廓德号”的大副斯达巴克及其他船员却想着多捕些鲸鱼，多取些鲸油风光地回家乡，但疯狂的船长对莫比·迪克的仇恨已经使他失去了理智，他胁迫其他人一定要遵守命令。“裴廓德号”在寻找白鲸的途中遭遇了暴风雨、海啸等各种自然灾难，但却被英勇、团结的水手们一一克服了。船行驶了三年后，终于发现了白鲸，船长亚哈带着必胜的信心和白鲸开始了较量，最精彩的情节也从这里开始了。号称海上巨怪的莫比·迪克对捕鲸船根本不屑一顾，第一次较量就一口咬碎了子船，船员们纷纷落水，幸好“裴廓德号”及时挡住白鲸，这才躲过一劫。船长亚哈在经受了一连串的折磨后，仍然显得精神振奋，斗志昂扬，继续追踪着白鲸。白鲸出现了，船员们奋力朝白鲸投掷鱼叉，三支鱼叉深深地插进了白的鲸的身体，白鲸发怒了，它气愤地举起城墙似的尾巴，在大海中掀起了轩然大波，再次把船员们抛入海中，好在白鲸没有赶尽杀绝，船员们却已是伤痕累累，但是再一次的失败也丝毫没有动摇船长要杀死白鲸的决心。最后的决战开始了，船长亚哈用尽全身的力气使鱼叉准确无误地扎进白鲸的眼窝中，难忍的剧痛使莫比·迪克彻底发飙了，它用它那硕大的头颅撞沉了“裴廓德号”,船长亚哈还是不放弃，用尽自己最后的力气，把两支鱼叉又扎入了白鲸的身体，不料其中一支鱼叉上的绳箍正好套住了亚哈船长的脖子，船长就随着白鲸一起消使了，最后只有以实玛利抓到一块浮木活了下来。

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